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two feet from the nearest pine. It was made entirely of grasses, those of the lining finer than the others. On the south side it was roughly arched, like the nest of a Grasshopper Sparrow, but so crudely that I did not feel sure whether the birds had actually constructed the arch, or only built the nest in the shelter of a tuft of dead grass that already happened to be there.

The young were evidently expert at hiding in the grass, for after releasing the bird I had caught I could neither find it again, nor any of the other three birds. This is my first experience with this species, though farther north in Connecticut it is reported locally to be common. On my two visits the male sang only the short song, so that I have yet to hear the longer song described for this species.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Conn.*

**Albinism in the Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caud-acutus*).**—In 'The Auk' for October, 1921, pp. 604-605 I have a note under the above caption.

On December 16, 1921, I visited the place for the first time this season where I have recorded so many albinistic Sharp-tailed Sparrows. A short search among the multitudes of Sharp-tail, Acadian, Nelson's and Seaside Sparrows revealed the presence of two albinistic Sharp-tails, one with a pure white tail-feather and the other a mottled bird with white also in wing and tail-feathers. I went again to the place on December 31, and seeing again the two albinistic birds, shot the mottled example. This one, like all the others recorded has the abdominal and ventral region profusely spotted with black. This makes an uninterrupted strain of albinism for twenty-two years.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**An Albino Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*).**—On December 8, 1921, while collecting in a large field of broom grass in search of Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus lecontei*) I saw a pure white sparrow among a flock of Swamp, Song and White-throated Sparrows. By its flight I could readily identify it as a Swamp Sparrow and when I secured it I found that I had made no mistake. This bird was exceedingly shy and I flushed it repeatedly before I finally procured the specimen. It is entirely pure white with the exception of one normal rectrix, which is concealed by the other feathers overlapping it and another normal scapular feather. It is an adult male and was very fat.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Note on the Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireosylva philadelphia*).**—In a recent note (Auk, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 4, p. 607) Mr. H. Mousley comments on the absence from my paper 'A Nesting of the Philadelphia Vireo' (Auk, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2, p. 202) of any reference to his published records of the species. The absence of any such reference is due to the fact that it was in October, 1919, (Auk, Vol. XXXVI, No. 4, p. 486) that Mr. Mousley's first record of this species was published, while